THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms St

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. lay, without daily, \$2.60 per year.

copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. ally, per week, 10 cents. Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. lly, Sunday included, parts, nday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. edition, one year ..

sunday only, one year REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

and Sunday, one year ...

One copy, one year. copy, six months .. 25 cents copy, three months. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS.

bacribe with any of our numerous agents or THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO. Indianapolis Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mail the United States should put on an eight-page er a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a six-teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these communications intended for publication in

paper must, in order to receive attention, be Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade,

LOUISVILLE-C. A. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 West/Market street.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, and A. Smith,

O.-J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson

YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order be fore starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

The Reliance wins, of course. What else did you expect?

Numerous excursions to Indianapolis are certainly becoming well ac quainted with the capital city.

Democrats are talking now of Genera John C. Black, newly elected commande of the Grand Army of the Republic, as candidate for the presidency. With the their party will choose for the empty hone of a presidential nomination, but what man can be persuaded to accept

The Humberts having served their brief afraid of discovery. Perhaps now they are convinced that the game was not worth the candle

A Japanese author is said to have con fiction work of the American reviewer will be not produce such stupendous works; on second thought, he will be likely to reflect the "popular" and industrious author's out-But singly and separately.

The laborer is, of course, worthy of his when a minister unites a happy marriage he ought to have must strike the average citizen unministerial for ing gentleman, as reported in a local case last week, to "hold up" the legally complete until this was done, was not the good man conniving at immor-

The resolutions passed by the Negro Bapit. It is worth while to say, however, for the encouragement of these anxious religious leaders, that the extent of the bad negro element in this city is undoubtedly greatly exaggerated. Moreover, not all under especial police surveilexuberance characteristic of th racial temperament; others are led to mis chief by sheer lack of regular occupation less, with negroes as with white mer is a dangerous condition, and to provide tical missionary service that can be under taken. Meantime, it is worth while to con sider that this disturbing element is a mer fringe upon the edges and that the grea body of the colored population is made up of self-respecting, industrious, honest men and women. There is no "problem" whatever in connection with this part of th community. It will take care of itself with credit to all concerned.

If women cherish the impression that St. Paul is a back number so far as his author-St. Paul thrown at their bare rt order by the outraged occupulpit, who doubtless feels Paul once overboard his own

Asbury Park, N. J., several ladies having without bats. The pastor promptly rebuked | doubtless that the achievement necessary to law laid down by that earnest religious probably trying to secure was the covergation? In those days headcovering of the women was a drapery of a concealing sort under which all women looked alike. Nothing equal to the gay and flaunting hats of the twentieth century had ever been dreamed of then. If Paul were alive today and drawing up rules of conduct he would undoubtedly forbid the wearing of hats in church. It is true that the modern coiffure is often something fearful and wonderful and might hold the puzzled at tention of the male sinner, but it is simplicity in comparison with the hat. twentieth century preacher has no initiative, or he would issue a few original rules to his flock.

SALISBURY; D'ISRAELI; GLADSTONE. The passing of Salisbury takes from the earth a figure that must always stand out boldly in English history as the very type and embodiment of the English spirit and English aspirations of the last half of the nineteenth century. With him will be grouped Gladstone and D'Israeli, but the Journal very much mistakes its prediction, if, in the future history of this remarkable period of British history, Salisbury does not appear as the central figure.

D'Israeli's theatrical rise to power will always remain a fascinating chapter, but it must always be regarded as a rather exotic growth. There will always be plenty of room to doubt his sincerity, and behind his great accomplishments must always hover the belief that in all things his main purpose was personal advancement. BUS, O.-Viaduet News Stand, 380 High | His brilliant methods were anything but n some measure he led the British spirit

> In the eyes of the present generation of Americans Gladstone holds first place among this titanic group of statesmen, bu his idealism was not in harmony with the English purposes of the time. He came to the right point of view rather late his career, and Englishmen never forgot that he won his first prestige as the op ponent of all that John Bright had stood for. And, while Gladstone managed with consummate political skill to win power time after time, yet, as Englishmen now sum it career was rather an interference a help to the national purposes of the century. His championship of the cause of the Christians against the Turk was al ways endangering the British hold on In dia: his hurried peace of 1881 with the bloody and costly Boer war just finished and his championship of the Parnell cause is believed to have retarded for decades the understanding with the Irish people that is just now being reached.

But Salisbury, proud, cold, dignified; not merely careless, but somewhat contemptuous concerning public opinion and personal popularity; thoroughly honest in his purposes; born to such high station that he could always be independent of personal consequences; consistent in his beliefs from start to finish; thoroughly saturated with the imperial destiny of Britain-here was a man that met British ideals and fitted with English traditions most thoroughly Never stampeded into hasty judgment, never visionary, always fully able to cope with situations as they came up, unmindful of the main purpose of British aggrandizement, he wielded the great powthe empire in a way that won no merely the respect, but the acquiescence eat body of the Liberal party. He his work so well that, when he dropped the reins of power, the opposition party England had nothing left but a name and the British power throughout the world

was almost without a rival.

A LORD'S-PRAYER QUILT. At a church picnic held recently near testants in various games and other undertakings. Among the prizes are specified by black-breasted, red game chickens, a collar Now, there is nothing necessarily harmful in a ring cake. Such a trophy is usually coveted by young women ambitious of matrimony, because its possession is held to be ring; a collar box is a proper enough reward for ordinary picnic achievement; a of wonder, is a fancy Lord's-prayer quilt? Has some up-State inspired genius been allowing his fancy to play about the sacred petition until he has embellished it with of art? Having thus decorated it, has some design and many colors, with the prayer ap-

plied thereto in its original integrity? But the settlement of these points would or plain, be applied to a quilt? To be sure, commonly repeats this prayer-when he has to crawling under a quilt. Did the maker of this combination bed-covering cherish the pious belief that the words embroidered upon it might remind the careless of a neglected duty, or that by physical contact a union of prayer and quilt was suggested by the worldly thought of time-saving and is merely a modern substitute for the traditional placard upon the wall to which the intending sleeper pointed as expressing his sentiments? Is it expected that the person

Nothing is so sure to rouse a minister to erywhere animates the true seeker after | variable example; they must lay the founda-

quilt was not secured by any contestant at difficult. It still remains to fore, and it is possible that before it passes into the possession of its final owner enthe Journal will make haste to lay the facts before its readers.

DAYS FOR TRAVEL.

Local railroad officials show surprise over the fact that travel has been heavier this summer than last, their idea being, apparently, that the cool weather would naturally have the effect of keeping people at home. So far as the temperature has anything to do with the matter, the contrary is undoubtedly the case. Excessive children and invalids to a likely to expedite the departure of many tours in any event and can control their time; but comparatively few persons look on railroad travel in hot weather with anything but dread and dislike. It is regarded they must pass in order to reach the promsed land of coolness, and it is not common thing for the thought of the stufgeneral discomfort incident to travel hand, weather such as this summer furnished is ideal for traveling. Not only is the tourist comfortable while in transit but his opportunities for enjoyment on arrival at his destination are made much greater by the agreeable temperature. It has not been necessary to go far north to find cooling breezes, resorts that commonly offer other than atmospheric attractions fort and satisfaction and engage with zest in various sports and activities too often mpossible because of the heat. Even cities commonly avoided in midsummer have this season proved to be pleasant places in which to spend a vacation. It is not always necessary to seek rural resorts to get the recreation that busy people need. A change of scene is the chief thing, provided it in volves a cessation of the usual work, and another city may supply this as well mountain or seaside. New York Boston, and even Washington have hel many a tourist these cool August days wh in ordinary summers never have would dreamed of going to those places for pleas

As a matter of fact, summer travel is little to do. Summer is the season of annual vacations, because business is then at its dullest and it is most convenient for both employer and employed to take their outthen. Given the time for these outings, the liberated workers take them regardless of the weather. If the weather is unbear ably hot, as is commonly the case in this latitude in July and August, they either the North or hasten to some con venient spot, where, in complete idleness, they can better endure the heat. It is tru enough that no one need go away from home this summer to seek comfort, nevertheless mose who go rejoice because their vacation days permit an unusual degree of activity and make many things possible. and those who remain are stirred by a de sire for flitting which is unknown to then when the days are torrid. Hence it is that

e Union Station are greater than ever. NEED OF A MORAL CRUSADE.

The national government is actively en gaged in turning the rascals out of its Post office Department; Mayor Low's admir istration is struggling to uproot the deeply intrenched Tammany system of public an private "graft;" Prosecutor Folk, of St Louis, is doing his best to secure the pur shment of Missouri's legislative boodlers a New York court has just found Walking Delegate Parks guilty of extorting money from employers of labor-and so the figh for its moral effect if not for its visible re sults, yet the work of reform must at ti seem discouraging to those engaged in out, where is the assurance that another will not take their places at the first opportunity? Indeed, it is reasonably certain that under favorable conditions they will do so. Boodling in Missouri will be checked for a time, stealing from the government indicative of luck in obtaining a wedding | will be less frequent until vigilance relaxes again, walking delegates will refrain for the present from "holding up" employers; graft But legal prosecutions scotch and kill the evil. Why? Because catching the

The majority of the American people are flowers of rhetoric and "new thought" until in all its forms, of stealing in a large or from individuals. But the public is not honbusiness, but with public funds within their control-and worth a price-their virtue suddenly weakens. To trade in franchises without regard to the general benefit, to promote objectionable legislation "for what there is the community-these things cease to have mote. Their honesty was not rock-ribbed; the habit of repeating it at all-just previous | it was based upon expediency, and expediency is a sandy foundation. Their private it was the best policy-because it was the only safe course. Officially they could follow a different method and at worst only succumbed-and so they will succumb until a different standard is built

What is needed is a crusade in favor of

righteous wrath as the sight of an uncov- knowledge and has ever marked the Jour- tions in the child mind. They must teach ered female read in his congregation. The nai's investigations. It appears, according absolute respect for the rights of others; latest instance of this kind is reported from | to the local sheet before mentioned, that the | they must instill the belief that the rule of integrity has no exceptions; they must attended church services there last Sunday | the picnic; the reason is not given, but was | insist that the highest patriotism, the best way of honoring the flag is in regarding the performance of any public duty, however small or however large, as a sacred trust; not less wrong for the poor man to take advantage of the rich than the reverse. If they make this virtue of honesty into a veritable religion they will not be going too far. For incorruptible integrity in all the relations of life involves so much that it serves as a religion good enough to live by and die by. Not until this principle is accepted as the basis of the moral education of the rising generation will the outlook give promise of better things in our finan-

THE PASSING OF NATURAL GAS. The abandonment of the Chicago pipeline is an event that must be accepted doubt the declarations of the gas companies concerning the rapid failure of the gas as proof positive that they have been telling the truth and that this great blessing is rapidly passing. So far as Indianapolis is concerned it has practically passed, but very many people have been disposed to believe that the gas was being diverted as a species of purgatory through which elsewhere-chiefly to Chicago-where it commanded higher prices. The Chicago schedule was the highest of all the meter schedules for gas, and it stands to reason that if there were gas enough to make it worth while the pipeline and great pumping stations put in at enormous cost would not be dismantled and the business abandoned. Undoubtedly, enormous quantities of gas were wasted during the days when it was plentiful, and there can be no doubt that

a great deal is still wasted in the field, where greater profit can be gained by using the wells and pipes for the production of oil, but it is next to impossible to find any way to conserve it, where those in control of the wells are not interested in so doing When the fuel gas was in its plenitude there was probably not a practical gas man

in the business who did not have the utmost faith in the belief that long before genius would find a way cheap and practicable artificial fuel gas that could be used in the mains laid for natural gas, and the expensive piping plants installed in the various cities and towns thus utilized to advantage. But that hope has been disappointed. An immense amount of brain work, experiment and money has been devoted to this proposition, but thus far it has all come to nothing, and the prospect of such an artificial gas seems now further away than ever. For the present, at least, the people must content themselves with coal and dreams of the blissful past in which smoke and dust and ashes were things unknown

THREADBARE SWINDLING SCHEME.

St. Louis has hardly got through with the "turf investment" frauds when it velops that the city has been honeycombed for months with a lot of fraudulent grain concerns established for the purpos of alluring distant investors with the old This same threadbare played by every get-rich-quick concern in the country, no matter whether its pretense is investment in grain, stocks, races, real estate or what not. One customer is got in a town or neighborhood and abnormally large profits are paid to him, which are not the result of any investment, but are part of the funds put in by some other customer. This "investor" tells all his friends of the good thing he has struck, and they umble over each other to put their money n, while he also invests all he has won and the crowds which pass through the gates together from other until the first signal of danger, and then

> office furniture. Like all other species of the "green goods" game, this plan is worked over and over again, and it seems remarkable that it al ways finds plenty of foolish and thoughtless people to serve as victims. In every city and town there are reputable people who make a business of investing money safely for others, and there are bankers ready to give sound advice to any of their sustomers that ask it. This being true, be so utterly silly as to believe they can deal with unknown concerns at a distance

the offices of the concern are closed and

clamoring investors find nothing but the

noney they thus venture. The Bobbs-Merrill Company have made a most attractive combination in a little volume they have issued somewhat in advance of their regular fall output. It is a collection of juvenile stories bearing the pleasing title, "Troubadour Tales," written by Miss Evaleen Stein, of Lafayette. Miss Stein is well known as a writer of charmng verse, but the public is comparatively unfamiliar with her prose. In this book she proves her command of a clear and unaffected style which suits well with the simplicity of her themes. As indicated by the title, the tales have to do with an olden time, but such is the author's art that she gives them an atmosphere of actuality not often found in narratives of this class. The volume is beautifully illustrated in colors, Maxfield Parrish, B. Rosenmeyer and Edward Edwards each contributing drawings, but it was a happy thought of the publishers to secure as the leading illustrator Miss Virginia Keep, another gifted young Indiana woman. She has a number of full-page drawings of fine quality, as well as several head pieces. These drawings have the merit, not invariable with illustrators, of harmonizing perfectly with the text. The book, as a bit of literary and pictorial art, will have especial attractions to holiday buyers.

THE HUMORISTS.

Credulous.

New York Sun. Si Wash-Durned if I don't think that that city boarder really believed me when I told him we sowed birdseed t' raise egg plant.

The Retort Courteous.

Philadelphia Ledger. Snapp-He's got a scheme for making money that seems to be all right in theory. Skrapp-Huh! all men with theories are fools. Snapp-Indeed? That's your theory, is it?

Their Wishes.

"I wish," he said, "you could make pies Like mother used to bake." "And I," said she, "wish that you made The cash pa used to make." -Cincinnati Tribune.

Passing Strange. Philadelphia Press

discovered it must have told it to their wives." The Facts in the Case.

Boston Transcript. Uncle John-Which is right, Willie, "I have ad my boots blacked," or "I have had my bo Willie-I guess neither ain't right, Uncle John, You should say, "My boots need blacking."

His Finish.

The name of this trainer is Jas. Some savage old lions he tas. He will, I dare say, Be discovered some day Inside of their various fras.

-Milwaukee Sentinel. Wouldn't Take the Risk.

Mamma-What is Willie crying about? Maid-Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across he street to Tommy Brown's, Mamma-Well, why don't you let him go? Maid-They were havin' charades over there, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't sure as he'd had

Drew a Line.

Philadelphia Press. "Say," whispered the stranger in church

what's this collection for?" "This offering," replied the man with the colection plate, "is for foreign missions." "That's all right, then," said the stranger, producing a dollar, "I was goin' to say if it's fur the choir it ain't worth it."

A Cheap One.

Baltimore American. "I'll bet a dollar if I should ask you to marry inject a little more spirit into the conversation. "My, but you're a cheap one!" responded the

"W-w-w-why?" stammered Gussie. "Because you won't bet more than a dollar

Efficiency in the Third Degree. Chicago Tribune

One of the detectives came hurrying in. "Chief," he said, "we are on the wrong scent. The man we supposed was murdered has turned up alive.'

"It can't be possible," sternly answered the "The fellow we've had in the sweatbox chief. for the last two or three days has just confessed that he murdered him.

He Married Her.

He used to want to crawl At her feet. He used to kiss her hand Which was sweet; He was gallant then, but that Was five years or so ago; Now he doesn't lift his hat All he does is grunt, "Hello," When they meet In the street

-Chicago Record-Herald

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ages her farm at La Terrasse, Marsanne, where her famous son was born. Germany will make a complete medical exhibit, including appliances, instruments, diagrams, etc., used in medical lectures, at the world's fair, next year.

The bishop of Durham said recently: When people get old they are inclined to prophesy, and I sometimes think that the English language will soon be nothing else out slang and initials. Admiral Dewey, like other men of promi-

nence, has occasionally to repress the usually irrepressible. The other day a familiar stranger came up to him and cried: 'George, I'll bet you don't know me." "You said the admiral, and passed on his

One of the wealthiest baronets in Engand is Sir Tatton Sykes, whose rent roll from his Yorkshire estates alone does fall far short of \$400,000 a year. He is about as eccentric as he is rich, seldom wearing fewer than four coats, while in the winter he has been known to don a dozen. The widow of "Brave Bill Anthony."

whose coolness the night that the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor made him famous, has been given a clerkship in the permanent census bureau, with a salary of \$900 a year. When Anthony com-mitted suicide he left his widow destitute. Richard Strauss, who is, by many authorities, regarded as the greatest of living German composers, has completed his thirty-

ninth year. His father was Franz Strauss, first horn player in the Munich Grand Opera House. When seventeen years old he penned symphony. His wife was Pauline De Ahna, a well-known opera singer. "Cape horse sickness" is a disease which esembles human malaria. It especially attacks horses that are left to graze all night

in marshy regions. Dr. Pitchford found that horses stalled by night in stables protected by wire gauze remained perfectly well, and therefore concluded that mosquitoes are responsible for the disease.

William Durant, of Boston, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday an niversary, will, in February next, complete seventy years of active service in the office of the Boston Transcript. He is now the reasurer of that publication. On his birthday he was presented with a testimonial address by sixteen fellow-employes, whose average length of service is over thirtyseven years.

Miss Marion H. Brazier has been in trusted with the formidable task of securing a collection of thousands of photographs ary men and women for the St. Louis fair These will adorn the long room of Indepesdence Hall (in facsimile) and will prove a valuable exhibit, as each picture will be accompanied by a brief sketch of/an ancestor. After the fair they will be placed in

the Congressional Library in Washington. The protection of birds has become a settled custom in most civilized countries, Australia is now making great efforts to save its native birds and for the prevention of the trade in so-called osprey plumes. The colonies of egrets in Victoria are being rigorously protected and the government of Queensland will soon have certain islands reserved for the Torres strait or nutmeg pigeons peculiar to that region. Action has iso been taken to reserve chains of lakes in Victoria as breeding places for wild fowl.

When Governor Crane was chief executive of Massachusetts he was approached by delegation of business men who asked that President Eliot be appointed one of a commission to report on the proposed construction of a dam across the Charles river. The Governor demurred, "Would you mind statyour objection to President Eliot?" asked the spokesman, "Well," replied the Governor, "the law says that the commission shall consist of three men. If I appointed President Eliot there would only be | vate debtors to repudiate more than one-

The custom of the late Phil May, accordng to the Westminster Gazette, was to light and shade, and so on. When that was finished, he proceeded to knock away the scaffold as it were, and in the finished product there remained nothing but the absolutely essential lines of the picture. He reached his ends by the elimination of the made. He failed to "deliver the goods," as superfluous pushed to its furthest limits, and the result liberally repaid the sacrifice of labor apparently entailed by the process.

A World's Fair Scrapbook. Conkey's Home Journal.

Thousands of American people are soon to visit another great exposition. The amount of benefit they receive from such visits will largely depend upon previous study. Francis Bacon advised that a young man make preparation for his travels by much study, as he would bring back only that which he takes with him. In other words, the ignorant profit little by travel This could be as truly said of our great expositions which, like travel, have been

The person who expects to visit the great Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis | ment next year should prepare himself to appreciate and learn from the marvelous works of art, fabrics, mechanical devices, etc., that will be sheltered within its gates,

many thousands did from months, attrib- stantly vanished. utes it to her world's fair scrapbook. She carefully read and collected newspaper and magazine articles concerning the buildings, foreign exhibits, pictures, etc., and classified the same in her scrapboock according to buildings. On her visit to the world's fair, after a general view of the grounds, she took one building at a time read her scrapbook carefully concerning its exhibitions, and viewed these with the understanding and appreciation that only previous knowledge makes possible. To know the woman is only to understand

SOMALILAND.

how great a source of education the world's

Difficulties Which the British Troops Have to Encounter.

Our difficulties in Somaliland constitute a

London Spectator.

fair of Chicago was to her.

most annoying piece of business. Nobody wants Somaliland, or would give a sovereign for it in fee simple; yet here we are pledged to a petty war which may cost millions in money and hundreds of good English and Sikn lives, with nothing to gain and a liability to be compelled to annex another desert province which can never pay expenses, or police itself, or be free from the risk of dangerous and costly surprises. The thing began in a natural way enough. When we took Aden and made it an important post the placewhich we once heard described as "a bit of the floor of the infernal regions thrown up to show us what they looked like"-prome you'd refuse," ventured Gussie, trying to duced nothing whatever, either to eat or drink. In our people, however, obstinacy develops resource. The water difficulty, which for a moment seemed insuperable, was overcome by distillation, and the food difficulty by buying supplies from the coast tribes of the opposite Somali country, to whom British appetites appeared a source of wealth untold. Aden was provision sufficiently, and as we were much oblige to the coast tribes and a little afraid of their striking, we scattered promises protection against the universe broadcast. Now the promises have to be kept Out of the depths of the Somali Hinter-

land appears an able Mussulman with a gift for preaching and organizing, and an ambition which, like that of all Mussulman religious leaders, has no limits except the air and the ocean. His real objective, it is believed, is Abyssinia, which, from its history and its situation, is a permanent irritant to Mohammedan pride; but in order to gather force the Mullah attacked tribe after tribe, absorbing each as he defeated it, and at last began harrying our own "friend-lies." They appealed to us for help, and, of course, it was given, most properly, for we live in those regions on the belief inspired by our promises; but it was given in the inept way in which we commence all our never-ending military undertakings. Nothing can convince our foreign or our war office that African Mussulmans are not savages all through, but singularly brave spearmen and swordsmen, who, when provoked regard life as of no consequence, and who throw up with a curious frequency, probably caused by the practical equality which Islam maintains among believers, men able to raise armies, who would, if The mother of President Loubet still manthey could have successors like themselves,

found strong military empires. The idea is that any force will do against savages, and we send, therefore, against a chieftain like the Mullah, to whom the smallest victory brings swarms of allies, a force hardly sufficient for reconnaissance and composed of men of all colors except white; we neglect to provide transport reinforcements; and we disperse the strength we have over the face of a country the wells are fifty or a hundred miles apart. We do not apparently provide the little steel tubes employed in the Abyssinian campaign, which will draw water from the depths even in a desert; and then we march about hunting for an enemy who, knowing the country and being utterly careless how many men he drops en route, can march two miles to our one. He on his side knows perfectly well who and where his pursuers are, and that his chance is to cut off deachments, which accordingly he tries to

Very often he fails, for our men are as brave as his, they know they must win or perish, and they have aid both from science and from discipline, but every now and then he succeeds, and a detachment, with officers more valuable to us than the whole country they are traversing, is wiped out. This is a "disaster," big or little, and the whole continent clasps its hands and predicts a bursting up of the "overgrown pow-Great Britain, however, takes the news because she has a silent phlegmatically. contract with her government that she is always to win in the end; but then that contract implies a larger expedition, more transports, more lives given to the enemy and the hospitals, and expenditure in riv-We are never to stay beaten, and in long run we never do stay, but the preiminary process of waiting for a disaster to wake us up, which is perpetually repeat-ing itself, is most wasteful. It frequently brings us nothing—as it will in Somaliland -and it always interferes with other and nore important plans

CONCERNING BUNCO STEERERS.

How Bryan's Characterization

Cleveland Fits Himself.

Chicago Chronicle Mr. Bryan, the Nebraska Populist and attorney for the silver trust, made a speech at Urbana, O., on Wednesday, in the course of which he characterized Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, as a bunko steerer.

A bunko steerer is said to be a person who persuades innocent or avaricious individuals to take part in a gambling or swindling game in which they are sure to

Mr. Cleveland is identified in American political history with several important issues, among them the following: Taxation for public purposes only, enforcement of the laws against mobs, the maintenance public and private credit, economy in blic expenditure, no imperialistic expansion beyond the sea, and the vigorous assertion of the Monroe doctrine When Mr. Bryan began the accumulation of his present fortune a few years ago he became the attorney of the silver mine owners, who had a plan for doubling the

value of their product. More than any

other man in America Grover Cleveland is

to be credited with the defeat of this swindling proposition. The project of the silver mine owners which Mr. Bryan has supported on what seems to have been liberal compensation was practically the first development of the trust idea. Its purpose was to create a monopoly and to enhance prices. As to some other trusts, it is asserted that they have lowered prices, but there was no such purpose behind the trust which had Mr. Bryan's valuable services for ten years. Its one aim was to make 45 cents' worth

To bring about this end, which would have cut every man's wages in two, and which would have enabled public and prihalf of their obligations, the chief attorney for the silver trust had to be something more than a mere lawyer. He had to be a politician and a demagogue, if not a scoundrel as well. If he could identify his swindling game with a great political party, so much the better for the trust-and

of silver bullion do duty as a dollar in

Mr. Bryan filled the bill admirably. trickery and treachery the attorney of the silver trust became the Democratic nominee for the presidency, and his fortune was they say in bunko-steering circles, but if, ever a cheap lawyer served a monopoly faithfully Mr. Bryan has earned all that he has received as the spokesman for the meanest and rottenest of all the trusts.

Boy's Dreadful Offense.

London Mail.

A schoolboy in an Eton suit went down to the House of Commons yesterday afteroon to hear Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Wyndham, and achieved the distinction of breaking one of the most sacred privileges of Parliament. He found a place in the distinguished

strangers' gallery under the clock, where the light is dim, and did not remove his called great educators, but they can only hat. Not even the Prince of Wales dare one listens and appreciates what he tells teach those who have eyes with which to i sit in the peers' gallery without uncovering, though the humblest member wears his hat in the House. It is a privilege of Parlia-

infraction of the rules, his attack on the the converts are gradually coming. dignity of the House. After many minutes The following plan is given, as it proved bor to witness the awful spectacle. It took except by the in one case to be an excellent method of their breath away. An attendant, observed bile scheme.

is still a secret. Surely some of the few who study and preparation for a visit to the ing their consternation, discovered the world's fair at Chicago in 1893; A woman | cause, and swooped down with all the terwho gained more knowledge and pleasure | rors of the sergeant-at-arms and the clock from her week's sojourn in Chicago than tower on the daring boy, and the hat in-

NEW YORK'S TUNNELS.

"Tubes" That Are Now Being Built or Projected in that Neighborhood.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Nothing that Mr. Corbin then announced as a summary of the reports of his engineers has been found impracticable, but the science of tunnel building has advanced so rapidly that many things the engineers of 130 would have regarded as impractcable or possibly would not have thought of at all are now being easily done, in the completed that is to stretch from the Battery at the lower end of Manhattan island under the East river to Brooklyn, reaching the surface at a point about a mile inland. The first tunnel constructed under the East river was regarded as a foolhardy venture and it did in fact ruin those who dared to undertake it. But it demonstrated the feasibility of tunnel construction through that rocky bed, and it is now in use not for passenger transportation, but for the carriage of mains bringing gas and electic power from Long Island to New York city.

This was built in a little over two years' time. It is expected that the tunnel now in course of construction under the East river very near its conjunction with the Hudson, thus forming the true harbor of New York, will be completed within two years from the time of beginning the work. In fact, the more difficult part has already been accomplished. That was the approach to the river's bed on either side. The tunnel under the river itself is to be cut through the solid rock and modern machinery is so weil perfected that this work can be done safely. rapidly and, relatively speaking, inexpen-

That is to be only one of the submarine bassenger systems for which the city will be asked to extend its credit. One, at least, and possibly two are speedily to be constructed between the present tunnel and Blackwell's island, and these are to be so skillfully connected with the rapidtransit system of Manhattan as to make it possible, through utilization of routes at either terminal, for passengers to be transported from the Harlem river to the center of Brooklyn borough and back again without leaving their seats. These tunnels are also to be so operated that they may make easy connection with the terminals of the two new bridges, one almost completed, the other soon to be begun, which are to connect Brooklyn with New York by means of the suspension bridge syster Many persons have wondered why, in perfecting an adequate passenger transporta-

millions for connection with the borough of Brooklyn and the borough of the Bronx. Why not also provide adequate transportation to Jersey City, many ask. The answer to that is that the city's authority only extends partially under the Hudson river, and, therefore, what may be done through the aid of city credit in the way of perfecting transportation across or under the East river must, with respect to New Jersey, be done by private capital.

Private capital is, to an even greater ex-

tent than that secured through the aid the city of New York, perfecting tunne communication with the Jersey coast. Already workmen are engaged in the preliminary shaft work necessary before the true tunel contemplated by the Pennsylvania corporation can be gineers are confident that the Pennsylvania system, which is that of an artificial tunnel, a tubular bridge built through the mud and resting upon piers, may be com-

pleted within three years. Twenty years ago private capital with vada, was associated undertook to cor struct a tunnel under the Hudson. It was completed until it was brought within jurisdiction of New York State. Hard imes, the exhaustion of the capital, the loss of faith in the project and po some internal friction caused a sus of work. Now, far beneath the Hudson workmen are progressing so rapidly, cutting through the bluffs which are characteristic of the approaches to the New York shore. that it is expected that they will emerge within a year, having completed a true

Therefore, within five years we are sure to have at least four submarine tunnels and possibly five, representing in the aggregate an expenditure of not far from \$100,000,000, for which the city will furnish about \$30,000,000, and in addition to that of the subsurface of Manhattan island, also tunneled so that there can be adequate transportation, urban and sub-

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

Lawyers and Courts, Not the Law, to Blame for Delays.

Kansas City Journal. A negro who attempted to assault a young white woman in this city was tried, senenced and is now on his way to Jefferson City to serve his term of ten years in the State penitentiary, all within eight days after he committted the crime. The offense the negro perpetrated was helnous and the evidence of it was convincing, but no more so than many another case in this county where defendants have either escaped punishment altogether or their trials have been so long delayed that the results have been as examples to deter the vicious from following their wicked ways.

Why cannot Judge Wofford always be as expeditious in awarding justice as he was last Monday? Evidently the laws are all right, but faults have grown up in the practice. The shrewder the lawyer emple or the bigger the pull of the criminal, the less likelihood is there of a speedy conviction. This deplorable condition is so general and of such long standing that the people have begun to look upon it as a necessary evil which must be endured. There is combeing made to bring about a reform. intricacies of the law preclude it from being a popular subject of discussion. The remedies will have to be suggested and effected by the lawyers and the judges themselves, who, it seems, as a class, by reason of their peculiar training, are incapable of

the work The old common law before it was practically abolished in this country had become such an involved and elaborate system of technicalities that it was unendurable. As a result codes have been adopted for a substitute in all the States of the Union, New York setting the example. For a time there were hopes that the means had at last been discovered whereby the law would be executed without favor or delay. But the same genius and talent for misconstruction which destroyed the efficiency of the common law for this purpose has also operated with victous and damaging ingenuity upon the codes, and the country is in the same deplorable position to-day as it was at the

beginning of the last century. REFORM AND AN AUTO.

Young Man Trying to Reclaim Fallen Women of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Tribune. There is a reformer, gentlemanly, courteous and gallant, in Minneapolis who is using an automobile as the main utensil of reform. In this automobile he is driving about the city, with unfortunate women as companions, and in this preaches the doctrine of reform as he goes.

Western capitalist and is nimself a canlidate for the ministry. Recently he arin Minneapolis, and, being impressed with the evident lack of reform measures in certain districts, started on a little private crusade of his own. Boldly he drives up to the front doors of houses and enters. Soon he comes

The reformer is the son of a wealthy

out with a flashy woman on his arm. Into the waiting machine he gallantly hands her, with her gaudy attire and paint-besmeared face, and the start is ma During the ride that follows the doctrine of reform is preached. On the highways, far from the noisy, busy streets, he talks to his subject, preaches and entreats her to things better and higher. She has no change to dodge the questions he fires at

her, and his talk in many cases has force and results in much good. So frequently and so open have been his calls in the disreputable districts that the reformer has got to be known as "the finelooking young preacher." All hold him in respect; all admire and trust him, and every

Every woman is glad at the opportunity to ride in an automobile, and with a handsome man. With the auto and himself an Members did not at first observe the boy's | irresistible combination has resulted, and Thus he gets a private audience with each

ome one spied him, and nudged his neigh- subject, which would be impossible alm except by the drawing card of the a